hang fire when people are dying of thirst, and farm produce has suffered enormously over the years; and

(b) what steps are contemplated to ensure that all these disputes are resolved under a time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) Five Inter-State river water disputes namely Godavari, Krishna, Narmada, Ravi-Beas, and Cauvery were referred to the Central Government for setting up tribunals as per Inter State Water Dispute Act, 1956 for adjudication of the disputes. Accordingly the Central Government has set up tribunals for them. In respect of the above first three water disputes the tribunals have already given their final awards. Further Ravi-Beas Water Disputes Tribunal has given a report on 30.1.1987 and the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has given an interim order on 25.6.91. It is not possible to predict the time which the tribunals may take for giving final award.

National Water Policy

1028. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government the contemplating/have formulated a national water policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) The National Water Policy was adopted by the Government in 1987.

(b) The salient features of the National Water Policy (1987) are as under:—

(i) Reckoning a drainage basin or sub-basin as a unit for planning;

(ii) establishing standardised national information system;

(iii) adoption of integrated and multi-disciplinary approach to planning and formulation of projects;

(iv) integrated and coordinated development of surface and ground water;

(v) special attention in planning projects for benefiting disadvantaged groups of the society;

(vi) water transfer to needy areas based on a National Perspective;

(vii) giving primary consideration for provision of drinking water while planning multipurpose projects;

(viii) rationalising water rates for diverse purposes such as to convey the scarcity value of resources to the users;

(ix) close integration of water use and land use policies;

(x) fostering water as scarce resources to promote conservation consciousness;

(xi) emphasising non-structural measures to reduce flood loss while structural measures to protect flood to continue;

(xii) relief works to be aimed at drought-proofing works, while drought prone areas to be made less vulnerable to drought; and

(xiii) maximising technological inputs into the orderly development of water resources.

(c) Does not arise.

देश में सिंचाई सुविधाएं

1029. **श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:**
श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:

श्री प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि में से केवल 30% भूमि में ही सिंचाई व्यवस्था उपलब्ध थी;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुल सिंचित भूमि में से भूमि का एक भाग ऐसा भी है जो पानी जमा होने तथा खारेपन जैसे कुप्रभावों से ग्रस्त है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक इस प्रकार प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित सिंचाई भूमि का प्रतिशत कितना था?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोमपाल): (क) और (ख) कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1994-95 (अद्यतन) के लिए प्रकाशित भूमि उपयोग आंकड़ों के अनुसार निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र (एन०आई०ए०) कुल कृष्य क्षेत्र (टी०सी०ए०) का 28.8 प्रतिशत है। इसके राज्य-वार आंकड़े विवरण में दिए गए हैं। (**नीचे देखिए**)

(ग) जी, हां,

(घ) जल संसाधन मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित कार्यदल ने जल जमाव और मृदा लवणता पर अपनी रिपोर्ट (1991) में किए गए अनुमान के अनुसार सिंचित कमान के अन्तर्गत जल जमाव और मृदा लवणता से बुरी तरह प्रभावित क्षेत्र क्रमशः 2.46 मिलियन हैक्टेयर तथा 3.30 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है। आठवीं योजना की समाप्ति पर स्थिति का आकलन नहीं किया गया है।

विवरण

राज्य-वार निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र (एन०आई०ए०), कुल कृष्य क्षेत्र (टी०सी०ए०) तथा कुल कृष्य क्षेत्र में निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत

(हजार हैक्टेयर में)

क्र०सं०	राज्य	कुल कृष्य क्षेत्र (टी०सी०ए०)	निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र (एन०आई०ए०)	कुल कृष्य क्षेत्र में निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	15862	3959	24.96
2.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	268	36	13.43
3.	असम	3228	572	17.72
4.	बिहार	10980	3535	32.19
5.	गोवा	198	23	11.62
6.	गुजरात	12355	3002	24.30
7.	हरियाणा	3733	2719	72.84
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	809	100	12.36
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1049	305	29.08
10.	कर्नाटक	12895	2325	18.03
11.	केरल	2431	358	14.73
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	22777	5822	25.56
13.	महाराष्ट्र	21176	2567	12.12
14.	मणिपुर	234	65	27.78
15.	मेघालय	1077	45	4.18
16.	मिजोरम	584	8	1.37
17.	नागालैंड	639	62	9.70
18.	उड़ीसा	8049	2090	25.97
19.	पंजाब	4255	3944	92.69
20.	राजस्थान	25704	4858	18.90
21.	सिक्किम	114	16	14.04

क्र०सं०	राज्य	कुल कृष्य क्षेत्र (टी०सी०ए०)	निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र (एन०आई०ए०)	कुल कृष्य क्षेत्र में निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत
22.	तमिलनाडु	8343	2902	34.78
23.	त्रिपुरा	310	35	11.29
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20831	11670	56.02
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5847	1911	32.68
	कुल राज्य	183748	52929	28.81
	कुल संघ शासित क्षेत्र	208	70	33.65
	कुल जोड़	183956	52999	28.81

नोट: ये आंकड़े कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित वर्ष 1994-95 (अद्यतन) के लिए भूमि उपयोग आंकड़ों के अनुसार हैं तथा अनंतिम हैं।

Non-Payment of Wages and Bonus to NPCC Workers

1030. SHRI NAGENDRA NATH OJHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concerned Labour Commission has issued notices to the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) Limited) for non-payment of wages and bonus to the workers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government and the Corporaton (NPCC Limited) for the payment of wages and bonus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Calcutta, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Belgaum and Labour Enforcement Authorities of a few other States have served show-cause Notices for non-payment of wages, ex-gratia, bonus etc. to the employees at non-working units of the Corporation.

(b) A proposal on future course of action about NPCC has been finalised by this Ministry. This Ministry is also providing loan assistance to NPCC Limited for meeting the statutory payment of salaries/wages.

Water Management

1031. SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to poor water management, most of water carried by perennial rivers goes waste;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a country, where rivers are flowing throughout the year, faces acute shortage of water; and

(c) the steps being taking by Government for better utilisation of the water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (c) Poor water management is one of the reasons for non-utilisation of available utilisable water resources in the country fully. Any situation of water availability of less than 1000 cubic metres per capita is considered as scarcity condition. As per assessment